

II. *The Pselaphidæ and Seydmænidæ of Japan.*

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IN continuation of the work of making known the Coleoptera of Japan, I have now the pleasure of submitting to the Society the descriptions of the species of Pselaphidæ and Seydmænidæ, brought by Mr. Lewis from that locality. Twenty-four species of Pselaphidæ, and five species of Seydmænidæ are described in this paper, and all of this number are treated as previously undescribed, not a single species of either family having been previously described as inhabiting the Japan islands. The number of species of these groups, however, inhabiting the islands will be found, I have no doubt, to be much greater than the figures given above; Mr. Lewis tells me that he made no special search for these insects, and only captured such specimens as he met with incidentally while collecting or walking. I may mention that there is a specimen, apparently belonging to the genus *Pselaphus*, among Mr. Lewis's captures, but it is too mutilated to describe; and that he possesses also four or five other specimens of Seydmænidæ, apparently representing as many distinct species, but which I have not thought it advisable to attempt to describe from these specimens alone.

The Pselaphidæ of Japan appear to present even a greater resemblance to those of North America than to those of Europe. The occurrence of a species of *Tmesiphorus*, and the comparative predominance of *Batrissi*, are the main facts which lead me to make this statement. We know little or nothing of the Pselaphidæ of North-Eastern Asia, so that no comparison can be made with them, but it is highly probable that a large proportion of the species here described occur in the neighbouring parts of the Asiatic mainland; while the Pselaphidæ of Europe present so great a resemblance to those of North America, that it is clear to me that they should be studied in connection with one another. Indeed, I may take this opportunity of expressing my regret that many entomologists of repute

limit themselves to the study of the insects of a particular locality; for it appears to me it would be more advantageous to science if the studies of each specialist were limited to special groups rather than to the dwellers in a particular locality. The entomologists of North America in particular have hitherto almost entirely confined their studies to the insects of their own part of the world; they have I think been wise in so doing, but I cannot but think that the time has now come for them to extend their studies; and I take this opportunity, therefore, of expressing my concurrence in the opinions enunciated on this point by MM. de Borre and Putzeys at the meeting of the Entomological Society of Belgium, held on the 8th November last.

PSELAPHIDÆ.

LASINUS, nov. gen.

Maxillary palpi small, probably 4-jointed, but the first joint not observed; 2nd joint rather curved, narrow at its base; 3rd joint shorter than the contiguous ones, longer than broad, its sides rounded, its base narrow; 4th joint slender, ovate, terminating in an acute point. Head much produced over the insertion of the antennæ, the produced part obtuse in front, and with an indication of a longitudinal division. Antennæ eleven-jointed, not quite contiguous at their point of insertion; long, and stout, the 1st joint elongate, the intermediate joints oblong, the three apical joints forming a narrow elongate club. Eyes convex, coarsely granulated. Thorax rounded at the sides, without angles or projections. Legs very long. Intermediate coxæ not contiguous. Tarsi three jointed, third joint shorter than 2nd; claws two, small, equal. Hind body on the upper side with five, on the underside with six visible segments.

I think that at present this genus would be best placed near the North American genera, *Cedius*, *Ceophyllus* and *Tmesiphorus*, from which, however, the Bryaxis-like form of the maxillary palpi abruptly distinguish it. I think, however, that the classification of the Pselaphidæ at present in use much requires revision.

1. *Lasinus spinosus*, n. sp. Rufo-fuscus, antennis pedibusque obscure rufis; pube adpressâ vestitus; capite pro-

thoraceque dense strigoso-punctatis; elytris abdomineque simpliciter punctatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Antennæ long and rather stout, reaching to about the end of the elytra, reddish in colour, 1st joint as long as the three or four following together, 2—8 each longer than broad, the 8th a little broader than its predecessor, 9—11 of about similar breadths, 9 rather longer than 10, its upper angle on the inner side a little sliced off and smooth, 11th joint but little longer than 9th. Head narrower than the thorax, densely strigose, with three small foveæ filled up with pubescence, the front one placed in the middle at the base of the produced front, the others, one on each side between the eyes. Thorax only about half the width of the elytra, rather longer than broad, convex both transversely and longitudinally, densely strigose, in the middle with a fine channel, and also with three very small foveæ filled with pubescence. Elytra scarcely longer than the thorax, broader at the extremity than at the shoulders, rather coarsely but indistinctly and not densely punctured, each with a sutural and discoidal stria, these furnished at the base with a small fovea filled with pubescence; their hind margin densely pubescent. Hind body very strongly margined, and distinctly punctured. Legs elongate; anterior trochanters with a long slender spine, middle ones with a shorter, but very distinct spine, hind trochanters not spined; anterior and middle femora also spined in a manner similar to the trochanters.

Nagasaki. Three specimens, near decayed leaves in the wood of Suwo-sama.

The preceding description is, I have but little doubt, applicable only to the male sex. Mr. Lewis has another specimen, not taken with those mentioned above (apparently), but which I have but little doubt is the female. It differs as follows:—Antennæ rather more slender, 8th joint not larger than the predecessors, 9th joint more slender than in the other sex, simple; spines of the trochanters much shorter.

2. *Centrotoma prodiga*, n. sp. Castanea, setulis brevissimis, erectis, adspersa; prothorace transverso; antennis pedibusque minus elongatis. Long. fere 1 lin.

Antennæ short, joints 3—9 scarcely differing from one another, transverse, joint 10 a little broader than 9, also transverse, 11th rounded at its extremity, twice as long as the 10th. Head with two small foveæ on the vertex, and

with the produced front part longitudinally impressed. Thorax small, transverse, much narrower than the elytra, about as broad as the head (with the eyes), with a central basal fovea filled with pubescence. Elytra short, but much longer than the thorax, each with well-marked sutural and discoidal striæ; they are much broader at the apex than at the base. Hind body rather elongate, 1st, 2nd and 3rd (visible) segments on the upper side, differing but little in length from one another. Trochanters elongate; the middle ones abruptly dilated in their apical portion and about two-thirds of the length of the short and stout femora.

A single specimen, of whose sex I am uncertain.

Though I am unacquainted with the *Centrotoma lucifuga* of Heyden, it is evident to me, from the figure and description of Duval (Gen. i., pl. 43, f. 213), that this most remarkable Pselaphid is not, if not actually congeneric with *C. lucifuga*, allied thereto. It differs from Duval's figure, by its much shorter antennæ, by its differently-shaped thorax, and by the larger joints of its maxillary palpi; these however being apparently similar in structure to *C. lucifuga*.

Nagasaki.

STIPESA, nov. gen.

Antennæ 11-jointed, short and stout, their extremity remarkably stout; nearly contiguous at their point of insertion. Head forming over the insertion of antennæ a distinct tubercle, this having traces of a longitudinal division. Eyes small. Maxillary palpi small and slender (1st joint unobserved), 2nd very curved, slender at base, gradually thickened from the middle to the extremity; 3rd much shorter than the contiguous joints, continuous in outline with 2nd, about as long as broad, furnished externally at its upper margin with a small hair-like process; 4th stouter than 3rd, oval and pointed, furnished externally about the middle with a minute process. Hind body with five visible dorsal segments, the 5th (or pygidium) small and inflexed, the two basal segments with a thick but obscurely elevated margin. Anterior trochanters short, middle ones elongate. Hind coxæ extremely distant. Tarsi rather long, 3-jointed, 3rd joint longer than 2nd; claws small, but little curved, the outer shorter and finer than the inner.

A most remarkable insect, without close relationship to any known to me; its systematic position appears very

doubtful, but it may be placed at present next to *Metopias*, and be considered to connect that genus with the remote *Ctenistes*. My description of the maxillary palpi must be interpreted with some discretion, as I am unable to observe them in a satisfactory manner.

3. *Stipesa rudis*, n. sp. Castanea, opaca, setulis brevissimis adpressis vestita. Long. $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Antennæ reddish, 1st joint stout, twice as long as 2nd; 2nd scarcely so stout as 1st, about as long as broad; 3rd shorter than and not so broad as 2nd, 4—8 extremely short and transverse, not differing from one another; 9th abruptly larger than 8th, transverse; 10th strongly transverse, intermediate in width between 9 and 10; 11th joint very large, its extremity rather pointed at the inner side. Head rather narrower than thorax, obsoletely but densely punctured so as to be quite opaque, with indistinct traces of two foveæ on its disc. Thorax scarcely so long as broad, without projections or distinct angles, narrowed from the middle to the front, and nearly straight from the middle to the hind margin; it is quite dull, its sculpture being similar to that of the head. Elytra short, but longer than the thorax, not so dull as head and thorax, with obscure sutural and discoidal striæ. Front tibiæ with their lower half a little bent outwards: four posterior tibiæ bisinuate, the middle ones only obscurely, but the posterior distinctly so.

A single individual. Suwo-sama, Nagasaki.

4. *Tmesiphorus speratus*, n. sp. Rufo-testaceus, capite prothoraceque dense sculpturatis, opacis, elytris obsolete punctatis, sat nitidis; abdominis segmentis dorsalibus duobus basalibus versus latera carinatis, medio mutico. Long. vix 1 lin.

Nearly as large as *T. carinatus*, Lec. Antennæ similarly formed to those of *T. carinatus*, but shorter and stouter (my only specimen of *carinatus* is a female, while the individual of *T. speratus* I am describing is clearly a male); 2nd joint short and stout, scarcely so long as broad; 3rd joint short, but scarcely so short as the following ones; 4—8 very short, especially the 8th; 9th abruptly broader than 8th; 10th longer, and a little broader than 9th; 11th joint very stout, its lower and inner angle excised, and above this excision it is obscurely swollen or tuberculate.

Head densely but indistinctly punctured, opaque; the vertex bifoveolate, and the front part also foveolate. Thorax shorter than that of *T. carinatus*, not so long as broad, the sides rounded in front and narrowed behind, without distinct margin: it is quite dull, its sculpture being similar to that of the head. Elytra rather longer, and much broader than the thorax, finely and obscurely punctured, rather shining, with a fine sutural stria and a discoidal plica (as in *T. carinatus*). Hind body finely and sparingly punctured, formed as in *T. carinatus*; the dorsal segments, however, without any central line, but the first and second segments with an elevated line half-way between the middle and the lateral margin. The front tibiæ much curved inwards.

Maiyasama, Hiogo; a single specimen.

The affinities of this insect with *T. carinatus* are very marked. It possesses, however, some evident distinctions, which at the same time are not of such a nature as have, as yet, been considered of generic importance in the Pselaphidæ. The most important of these appears to be the structure of the 3rd joint of the maxillary palpi, which is broader and shorter than in *T. carinatus*, and angulated externally. These organs, in fact, depart less widely from the *Ctenistes* structure than do those of *Tmesiphorus carinatus*. The *Ctenistes integricollis* of Fairmaire appears to supply a connection between the ordinary species of *Ctenistes* and *Tmesiphorus*. While, again, I possess a Pselaphid from Algeria (sent in error by Olces as the *C. integricollis*, Fairm.), which in the structure of its palpi appears intermediate between *T. carinatus* and *speratus*; but from other differences this Algerian insect will necessitate the establishment of a new genus for its reception.

5. *Ctenistes oculatus*, n. sp. Rufescens, gracilis, oculis maximis, antennis pedibusque elongatis, tibiis basi gracillimis. Long. $\frac{7}{8}$ lin. ♂.

Fem. adhuc latet.

Antennæ about the length of the insect, 1st joint with about half its length projecting beyond the frontal process, 2nd joint not quite so long as the exposed portion of the basal joint, 3—7 extremely small, 8th joint elongate, quite as long as 1—7 together; 9th joint about two-thirds of the length of 8th, 10th larger than 9th, 11th about as long as 10th, a little curved. Head with the foveæ extremely indistinct, the eyes very large, prominent and coarsely

faceted. Thorax rather slender, narrowed to the front, about as long as broad, clothed with whitish hairs, and with a dense patch of these at the base in the middle. Elytra nearly twice as long as the thorax: the basal four dorsal segments of hind body sub-equal in length. Legs very long, tibiæ extremely slender, but distinctly thickened at their apex.

A single specimen only of this very distinct species has been brought back by Mr. Lewis.

6. *Ctenistes armatus*, n. sp. Rufescens, nitidus, oculis minoribus. Long. 1 lin.

Mas, metasterno medio utrinque processu angulato, valde elevato instructo; antennis articulo 8°, 7° haud duplo longiore.

♂. Antennæ about as long as the head, thorax and one-third of elytra; 1st joint stout, projecting much beyond the front; 2nd joint stout, but more slender than 1st, only half as long as 1st, about as long as broad; 3rd joint more slender than, but about as long as the 2nd; 4th intermediate in length between 3 and 5, about as long as broad; 5 and 6 small, but not strongly transverse; 7 about twice as long as 6, and as long as broad, 8 longer than broad, not twice as long as 7; 9th nearly as long as 7 and 8 together; 10th rather stouter, but not longer than the 9th; 11th joint longer than any of the others, pointed at its extremity. Head with two foveæ, separated only by a narrow space between the eyes. Thorax about as long as broad, narrowed towards the front, elytra shining reddish, longer than the thorax.

Nagasaki. A single specimen.

Mr. Lewis has also brought a female *Ctenistes* which I believe to be the female of *C. armatus*; it has the metasternum deeply impressed, but not armed: the 3rd joint of its antennæ is much more slender and slightly longer than the 2nd; joints 4, 5 and 6 each a little shorter than the one preceding it, 6th about as long as broad, 7th about twice as long as 6th, 8th very small, 9th scarcely so long as, but stouter than the 7th; 10th stouter than 9th, about as long as 7th; 11th joint stout, nearly twice as long as 10th.

A single specimen.

7. *Ctenistes medius*, n. sp. Rufescens, nitidus. Long. 1 lin.

Mas, metasterno medio utrinque tuberculo angulato,

elevato instructo; antennis articulo 8°, 7° quadruplo longiore, 3°, 4° evidenter longiore.

This species (so far as knowledge of the male will justify me in speaking) strongly resembles *C. armatus*; the pectoral processes are, however, less strongly developed, and the structure of the antennæ very different; the 2nd joint is very short, the 3rd also very short, but more slender than 2nd, it differs but little from the 4th; joints 4—7 are small and differ but little from one another; the 8th joint nearly as long as the four preceding ones together, 9th very nearly as long as and slightly stouter than the 8th; 10th just about as long as, but distinctly stouter, than 8th; 11th joint distinctly longer and stouter than 10th.

A single specimen. Fukuhora, Nagasaki.

Mr. Lewis has also brought back a female *Ctenistes*, which I think may prove to be the female of *C. medius*. It greatly resembles the insect which I suppose may be the female of *C. armatus*. It has, however, the antennæ markedly shorter than the *C. armatus* (?) ♀; the proportions of the joints to one another, however, being much about the same as in that insect, except that the 8th is strikingly shorter, so that its development is not so disproportionate to that of the contiguous joints as it is in *C. armatus* (?) ♀.

8. *Ctenistes similis*. Rufescens, nitidus. Long. 1 lin.

Mas, metasterno medio utrinque tuberculo angulato, elevato, instructo; antennis articulo 8°, 7° triplo longiore, articulo 3°, 4° duplo longiore.

This species differs apparently from *C. medius* only by the greater elongation of the intermediate (3—7) joints of the antennæ; the 3rd joint is quite twice as long as the 4th; and the 7th is not quite so short in proportion to the 8th, as is the case in *C. medius*. Whether these points are more than individual variations, I must leave till the arrival of more sufficient materials to determine.

Nagasaki; a single specimen.

There is yet another individual of *Ctenistes* among Mr. Lewis's material, but as there is only a single ♀ specimen. I shall not allude to it further than to say that I am very doubtful whether it can be referred to either of the above described species; it is from Nagasaki.

9. *Batrissus optatus*, n. sp. Brevior, rufo-castaneus, nitidus, antennis minus validioribus, prothorace cordato,

impunctato, medio canaliculato, lateribus impresso; elytris fortiter minus crebre punctatis. Long. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Mas (?), abdomine segmento primo dorsali, medio deformi, apice tuberculo compresso valde elevato instructo.

Antennæ moderately long, rather slender; 1st joint short, 2nd joint about as long as exposed portion of 1st, but more slender; 3rd joint shorter and thinner than 2nd, joints 3—8 differing little from one another; joints 9—11 forming an elongate club, the individual joints of which are much divided from one another. Eyes prominent, rather large. Head, including the eyes, scarcely so broad as the thorax, impunctate and shining, with a small fovea on each side near the eyes; it is elevated on each side over the insertion of the antennæ, between the elevations rather depressed and roughened. Thorax scarcely so long as broad, greatly narrowed behind, with a small fovea on each side, near the front margin; the middle deeply channelled, and there is also a longitudinal impression near each side, these connected by a transverse impression placed very near the base. Elytra longer than the thorax, with the humeral angles prominent, sparingly but distinctly and coarsely punctured, each with a sutural stria and a short basal stria in the middle. The legs are long, the tibiæ slender, the hind femora with the basal half very slender, and the apical half abruptly incrassated.

Nagasaki; a single specimen. I believe it to be a male on account of the very peculiar structure of the hind body. The basal dorsal segment is elongate, furnished in the middle with a narrow, curved, transverse depression; this is limited behind by a sharply elevated line, and also obscurely divided into two parts by a small elevation in its middle; beyond this impression the segment is profoundly impressed, and from the depth of the impression projects a very large, laterally compressed tubercle; the lateral portions of the segment are a little flattened and dilated, and have a peculiar roughened (glandular) surface. The following segments are so inflexed as to be invisible from above: seen from behind the 2nd and 3rd are extremely short, while the two last (4th and 5th) are moderately and about equally long: the segments on the under surface are reduced to mere rings.

10. *Batrisus angustus*, n. sp. Elongatus, angustus,

rufescens, abdomine piceo; clytris obscure sanguineis, evidenter punctatis. Long. 1 lin.

Allied to the European *B. venustus*, yet very distinct therefrom; it may be at once distinguished from it by the evident characters of its narrower form, darker colour, and distinctly punctured elytra. Antennæ reddish, slender, but with the basal joint very stout: 2nd joint short, joints 3—8 slender, not differing greatly from one another, the 5th joint the most slender, longer than broad; 9th joint distinctly but not abruptly broader than 8th, 10th intermediate in width between 9th and 11th; 11th joint pointed, a little sinuate on the upper portion of the inner side, rather longer than the two preceding together. Head with two well-marked convergent furrows on the vertex, the part enclosed by these distinctly raised; the sides outside them much raised, especially in the front over the insertion of the antennæ. Eyes moderately large. Thorax much narrower than the elytra, rather longer than broad, rounded at the sides and narrowed behind, with a deep channel on the disc, a fine impressed line on each side, and between this and the central channel with a distinct raised line on each side, and with an angulated transverse impression in front of the base. Elytra red, longer than the thorax, distinctly but rather distantly punctured, each with a fine sutural stria, and a well-marked humeral impression, this being bounded on the inner side by a fine short plica. The first dorsal segment of hind body as long as the two following together. The femora distinctly swollen in the middle, the hind tibiæ with a short but distinct apical spine.

A single specimen without locality. Notwithstanding its slender and slightly-clubbed antennæ, I am inclined to fancy it is a male.

11. *Batrisus ornatus*, n. sp. Rufescens, evidenter pubescens, antennis sat validis, vertice impunctato subtiliter carinato, tuberculis antennalibus valde elevatis, punctatis, fronte medio depressiusculo; elytris fere impunctatis; tibiis posticis calcari apicali longo. Long. 1 lin.

Mas, antennis articulo basali elongato, angulo interno in laminâ producto, clypeo antice medio elevatione latâ; metasterno late impresso, abdomine segmento apicali ventrali basi bituberculato.

Fem., antennis articulo basali brevior, simplice; clypeo mutico, metasterno apice medio foveolato, abdomine segmento apicali, basi impresso.

This species is of an obscure reddish colour, and clothed with a rather long, not very dense pubescence, which appears to be easily removed. The antennæ moderately stout, the basal joint long, and very stout; 2nd joint short but distinctly longer than the third; 3—8 differing very little from one another, bead-like; 9th similarly formed to 8th, but distinctly stouter; 10th rather stouter than 9th; 11th joint rather large, pointed. Head quite as broad as the thorax, the vertex impunctate, with a fine raised line along the middle, and an ill-defined fovea on each side; the antennal tubercles well separated from one another, strongly elevated and rough; a very fine line runs from the hind angle to the base of these tubercles. Thorax not punctured, with a central channel; the disc on each side of this with a fovea from which proceeds a short but acutely elevated line, and also with the sides deeply foveolate. Elytra longer than the thorax, scarcely punctate, each with a sutural stria and a central one reaching about half-way to the extremity. First dorsal segment of hind body about as long as the two following together. Legs rather long and stout, the hind tibiæ much curved.

Fukuhora, Nagasaki; four specimens.

12. *Batrissus stipes*, n. sp. Rufo-brunneus, eviderter pubescens, capite crassiusculo, rugoso, opaco; prothorace disco spinis quatuor recurvis armato. Long. 1 lin.

This species is remarkable from the structure of its head, which is thickened and produced in front between the antennæ, hence the antennal tubercles have almost disappeared, and the two convergent vertical furrows are also obsolete; its whole upper surface is opaque and finely sculptured, the eyes are small and pubescent. The antennæ are moderately stout, the first joint short and stout, joints 2—8 differing little from one another; 9th distinctly thicker than 8th; 10th similar to 9th, but a little broader; 11th joint stout and pointed, quite as long as the two preceding together. Thorax not punctured, with a fine central channel, which is foveolate at its base, deeply foveolate at the sides, and armed on the disc with four small distant spines placed to form a square (these are best seen when the insect is viewed from the side). Elytra rather longer than the thorax, scarcely punctured, but with distinct pubescence, each with a fine sutural stria, and a short middle stria, the humeral angles but little prominent. The first dorsal segment of hind body about as long as the two following together.

The legs rather stout, the hinder tibiæ with a rather long apical spur.

Two specimens; they resemble one another in all respects, and I fancy they are females.

13. *Batrisus dissimilis*, n. sp. Rufo-castaneus; capite rugoso, profundius transversim bi-impresso; antennarum articulo primo incrassato; prothorace fortiter punctato; abdomine segmento primo dorsali elongato, secundo tertioque brevissimis. Long. 1 lin.

Allied to *B. modestus*, but twice the size, with the head deeply impressed, the antennæ stouter, &c. It departs, however, in comparison with *B. modestus*, but little from the facies of the ordinary *Batrisi*. Antennæ moderately stout, the first joint short, and very stout, it being as it were thickened on its hinder side; 2nd joint rather short, 3rd joint a little longer and distinctly stouter than 2nd, 4—8 differing but little from one another, rather slender; the 7th, however, considerably more developed than the contiguous ones; 9th and 10th joints broader than the preceding ones but still slender; 11th joint broader than the others, scarcely so long as the 9th and 10th together. Head rugosely but indistinctly sculptured, dull, with a deep transverse impression on the front part divided into two by an elevation in its middle; with a small fovea on each side close to the hind margin. Thorax cordate, about as long as broad, rather coarsely and closely punctured, except the projecting sides, which are smooth and shining; it has a central channel, and also a line on each side separating the smooth side from the disc. The elytra are convex, with the humeral angles rather rounded, each with a moderately well-marked middle stria not extending to their extremity, and with a distinct sutural stria. The hind tibiæ are without apical spur.

Maiyasama, Kobé: three specimens, two of which, however, have unfortunately lost the hind body; they are all similar, and possibly males; if so, the female would probably have more slender antennæ.

14. *Batrisus modestus*, n. sp. Castaneus, antennis pedibusque gracilibus, capite prothoraceque fortiter dense punctatis; abdomine segmento primo valde elongato. Long. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

This little species is intermediate in facies between

Batrisus and *Euplectus*. The antennæ are slender, slightly longer than head and thorax, the basal joint very short, not concealed, stout; 2nd joint short, about as long as the first; joints 3—8 slender, the 8th smaller than the 7th; 9 and 10 larger than the preceding ones but still slender; 11th joint stouter than the others, moderately large, pointed. Head rather short and broad, with the eyes about as broad as the thorax; it is dull, being closely and coarsely punctured. The antennal tubercles are small, and there is a transverse line connecting them. Thorax small, much narrower than the elytra, scarcely so long as broad, rounded at the sides and much narrowed behind; it is, like the head, coarsely punctured, except the projecting sides, which are smooth and shining; it is channelled along the middle, obscurely impressed in front of the base, with the smooth side parts separated from the disc by a fine line. Elytra rather longer than the thorax, a little inflated, the humeral angles rounded, almost impunctate, each with a fine sutural stria, and a strongly marked central stria, this, however, not reaching quite to the extremity. The hind body is quite unmarginated, the first segment elongate, about two-thirds as long as the elytra, the two following segments very short: the first segment beneath is also elongate. The legs are rather long and slender, the tarsi (especially the hind ones) particularly slender.

Nagasaki; two specimens.

In one of these the antennæ is considerably stouter than the other, this is no doubt the male. The species will probably ultimately be separated as a distinct genus from *Batrisus*.

MORANA, nov. gen.

Of a short, broad, subdepressed form. Antennæ distant at point of insertion, 11-jointed, the apical joint very large in proportion to the others. Maxillary palpi not observed but certainly small, and probably without important characters. Hind body margined on the dorsal surface with only four visible segments, the 1st of these elongate, the 2nd rather short, the 3rd still shorter, the last forming the pygidium, moderately long; on the under-surface with five visible segments, the first very elongate, the three following ones extremely short and compressed, the fifth short. Legs with the tibiæ laterally compressed, the tarsi rather short and stout, 3rd joint shorter than 2nd, with two equal unguiculi; the posterior coxæ slender and not

projecting backwards, moderately distant from one another.

The above incomplete characters are all I am able to see in the single specimen of this minute *Pselaphid*: they seem, however, quite sufficient to justify the establishment of a distinct genus for it, the place of which may be for the present between *Bryaxis* and *Trichonyx*. I have quite failed to get any view of the palpi; and have not obtained a very satisfactory one of the unguiculi, but I think I am right in saying that these are two in number, and equal, at any rate, on the intermediate feet.

15. *Morana discedens*, n. sp. Castanea, nitida, subglabra, antennis pedibusque testaceis, elytris rufescentibus; tibiis, præsertim posticis, evidenter curvatis. Long. $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This curious insect looks at first sight like the front parts of an *Euplectus*, with the hind body of a *Bryaxis* attached. The antennæ are shorter than the head and thorax, the basal joint moderately long, but extremely stout, the 2nd joint peculiarly elongate, cylindric, rather stouter than the following ones; joints 3—9 small, differing little from one another; 10th joint transverse, much broader than the 9th joint, but very small in comparison with the 11th joint, which is very large, stout, and pointed, about as long as the four preceding together. Head, subtriangular, with the eyes about as broad as the thorax, the front over the mouth acuminate and elevated; it is acutely elevated on each side over the insertion of antennæ, and much depressed between these; the vertex convex, smooth and shining. Thorax much narrower than the elytra, rather strongly transverse, distinctly narrowed behind, impunctate, uneven at the base in consequence of some deep but obscure depression, and with a fovea on each side close to the margin and near the base. Elytra rather short in proportion to their width, but longer than the thorax, shining red, impunctate, with a strongly marked sutural stria, without a middle stria, but with a fovea at the base in the middle. Legs rather short, the tibiæ thin at the base, dilated at the extremity; the hind pair larger than the others, and strongly curved inwards towards their extremity.

A single specimen. Nagasaki.

16. *Bryaxis princeps*, n. sp. Rufescens, nitidus, pubescenti parcius vestitus; vertice profunde bifoveolato; prothorace trifoveolato, foveolis lineâ arcuatâ connexis; ely-

trorum epipleuris, lineâ profundâ impressâ basi apiceque abbreviatâ. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Mas, tibiis anticis deformibus, intus supra medium dente armatis; trochanteribus anterioribus spinosis, trochanteribus intermediis breviter dentatis; femoribus intermediis summo basi spinosis, tibiis intermediis unco valido; metasterno late transversim impresso; abdomine segmento 2^o ventrali, apice laminâ transversâ, erectâ, fissâ, segmento quinto foveâ maximâ insignis.

Antennæ longer than head and thorax, 3rd joint longer than 2nd, 5th longer than the contiguous ones; 8th joint small, 9th larger than 8th, transverse; 10th longer and broader than 9th, also transverse; 11th joint very large, armed on the inside at the base with a small tubercle, (not very easily perceived). Head impunctate, with two large foveæ on the vertex, the front between the insertion of the antennæ depressed. Thorax about as long as broad, convex, distinctly narrowed behind, furnished with three foveæ, connected by a line, impunctate, except that there are indistinct traces of punctuation near the lateral foveæ. The elytra are rather brighter red than the rest of the insect, each has a well marked sutural stria which is deeply impressed at the base, and with a second stria between this and the shoulder; this stria is well marked, deeply impressed at the base, but abbreviated a little before the extremity, and each is also furnished on the deflexed portion with a very deeply impressed line.

A single specimen only of this extremely remarkable *Bryaxis* has been brought back by Mr. Lewis. It is no doubt a male, the sexual characters being most prominent.

Mr. Lewis has also submitted to me a single specimen of a *Bryaxis* which may possibly prove to be the female of *B. princeps*. Besides the absence of the characters above assigned as those of the male of *B. princeps*, it differs, however, in being smaller, and of a darker, more obscure colour, and has the elytra very distinctly shorter. The antennæ, though thinner and shorter than in the male individual, are similarly formed, except that I can see no tubercle on the 11th joint. Having a strong impression that, notwithstanding the discrepancy in colour, size and length of the elytra, this is the female of *B. princeps*, I do not give it a name, though it is quite possible it may prove to be the female, not of *B. princeps*, but of another species closely allied thereto.

Nagasaki.

17. *Bryaxis alienus*, n. sp. Obscure rufus, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis, elytris minus læte sanguineis; prothorace trifoveolato; antennis articulis penultimis transversis; pedibus tenuioribus, tibiis posticis curvatis. Long. $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 lin.

Mas, major, antennis longioribus validioribusque, articulo 6^o contiguus multo majore; pedibus elongatis, tibiis anticis apice intus exciso, intermediis calcari ante-apicali valido instructis, posterioribus apice abrupte curvatis.

This insect will probably ultimately be separated as a different genus from *Bryaxis*, the maxillary palpi being differently formed: these organs, in fact, a good deal resemble those of the genus *Tychus*, but at the same time are not longer than in ordinary *Bryaxis*; the antennæ approach also the genus *Tychus*, but their insertion is the same as in *Bryaxis*. The antennæ are yellow, and are thus formed in the male: 1st joint rather stout, 2nd joint rather small, subquadrate; 3rd joint longer and more slender than 2nd; 4 and 5 rather slender, similar to one another; 6th joint much longer and considerably stouter than the contiguous ones; 7th joint small; 8, 9 and 10 transverse, each of them broader than its predecessor, and a little produced on its inner side; 11th joint very stout, pointed. Head rather small, being distinctly narrower than the thorax, with a large fovea on the front part, and two smaller ones on the vertex. Thorax small, not above half the width of the elytra, the sides dilated in the middle; it has a large pubescent fovea on each side, and a third smaller but distinct one, without pubescence, in the middle; the extreme base is punctured, but elsewhere its punctuation is scarcely visible. The elytra are redder than the other parts, much longer than the thorax, each with a distinct sutural stria, and a curved stria between this and the shoulder. Hind body rather long, rather finely margined, the first dorsal segment nearly as long as the two following together. In the female the antennæ are both shorter and thinner than in the other sex; the 6th joint is longer but not stouter than the contiguous ones, and the apical joint is very much smaller than in the male.

About a dozen specimens from Hiogo and Nagasaki.

Obs.—A male individual, from Nagasaki, is rather more slender in form, and darker in colour, and appears to have the antennæ and palpi stouter: but these differences are not sufficiently decisive to warrant its being considered a distinct species on this single specimen.

18. *Bryaxis protervus*, n. sp. Palpis maxillaribus elongatis: brunneus, capite trifoveolato; prothorace globoso, dense fortiter punctato, trifoveolato; elytris obscure rufescentibus, striâ pleurali impressis. Long. vix 1 lin.

This insect departs from the ordinary species of *Bryaxis*, by its elongate and very slender maxillary palpi, and will no doubt be ultimately separated as belonging to a distinct genus. The maxillary palpi are yellow, and when extended their length is found to be equal to that of the eight or nine basal joints of the antennæ; their 2nd joint is elongate and slender, a little narrower in the middle than at the ends; 3rd joint oval, very slender at its insertion; 4th joint slender, twice as long as 3rd, pointed both at extremity and insertion. Antennæ rather stout; 2nd joint stout, shorter than 1st; 3—9 differing little from one another; 10th joint much larger than the preceding one, stout and transverse; 11th joint very large, obtusely pointed, much curved on the outside, nearly straight on the inside. Head narrower than the thorax, with two large foveæ on the vertex, and a third on the front between the insertion of the antennæ; on each side of this frontal fovea the head is elevated, so as to form a kind of antennal tubercle; eyes rather small, but prominent. Thorax much narrower than the elytra, nearly as long as broad, rounded at the sides and narrowed behind, very convex transversely, so that, viewed in profile, there appears a deep depression between its disc and the elytra; it is closely and coarsely punctured, and quite opaque; it has three foveæ, one in front of the base in the middle, and one on each side, the middle one not quite so large as the lateral ones. The elytra are redder than the other parts of the surface; they are a good deal narrowed towards the shoulders, without any projection at the humeral angle; they have the usual sutural stria, also a second stria between this and the shoulder, and also a deeply impressed line on the deflexed portion. The first dorsal segment of the hind body is rather long, and has at the extreme base behind the suture of the elytra a transverse patch of pubescence, from each side of which proceeds a very fine raised line, not reaching however to the extremity of the segment; it has also a small pubescent fovea on each side at the front angle. The legs are straight; the hind tibiæ without apical spur.

Kobé; two specimens, though I cannot speak with any certainty as to their sex—I guess them to be males.

19. *Bryaxis cubitus*, n. sp. Rufulus, sat nitidus, tenuissime pubescens, vix punctulatus; prothorace trifoveolato, foveolâ intermediâ lateralibus minore. Long. 1 lin.

Mas. antennis articulis sex ultimis incrassatis; tibiis anterioribus intus ante apicem excisis; femoribus anterioribus subtus ultra basin denticulo minuto; tibiis intermediis apice unco valido, brevi, minus inflexo; posterioribus apice abrupte curvatis, apice acute angulatis; tarsis posterioribus articulo secundo leviter incrassato, medio constricto; abdomine segmento ultimo ventrali impressione magnâ, insignis.

Male. Antennæ with the 2nd joint rather stout, shorter than the 1st; 3rd rather slender, longer than 2nd; 4 and 5 similar to one another; 6th dilated, triangular; 7th broad, transverse; 8th broad and short, smaller than the contiguous ones, and placed a little obliquely to them; 9th very transverse, 10th larger than 9th, equal and transverse; 11th rather large, but not broader than 10th, obtusely pointed. Head narrower than the thorax, with three large foveæ on the upper side, impunctate. Thorax only about half as broad as the elytra, considerably narrowed behind, not quite so long as broad, furnished with three foveæ of which the middle one is smaller than the others; it is impunctate, except that the extreme base behind the foveæ is finely punctured. Elytra without distinct punctuation, with a sutural stria, which is deeply impressed at its base, and with a curved stria between this and the shoulder, and also between these two striæ with a deep fine impression at the base. Hind body with the first dorsal segment longer than the 2nd, but not so long as the 2nd and 3rd together.

Nagasaki; two specimens. This species is very remarkable from the striking peculiarity of the antennæ of the male; the dilated portion of these organs is, as it were, elbowed in the middle; joints 6, 7 and 8 seen from beneath form a kind of irregular cavity.

Besides these two specimens, I have before me a female *Bryaxis* from the same locality, which may possibly be the female of *B. cubitus*. It wants all the characters given above as those of the male of *B. cubitus*; it is also a little smaller and has the thorax rather shorter. Its antennæ are slender, the 5th joint a little longer than the 4th; joints 7, 8 and 9 small, particularly the 8th; 10th joint larger than 9th, not transverse; 11th joint stout, obtusely pointed.

20. *Bryaxis mundus*, n. sp. Rufulus, sat nitidus, tenuis-

sime pubescens, vix punctulatus; prothorace trifoveolato, foveolâ intermediâ lateralibus minore. Long. vix 1 lin.

Mas, antennis articulis 10 et 11 magnis, 10°, 9° abrupte majore, femoribus anterioribus subtus ultra basin denticulo minutissimo; tibiis posterioribus intus apice unco sat valido; abdomine segmento ultimo ventrali impressione magnâ insignis.

Obs.—Species nostri europæi *B. juncorum* certe affinis; sed major, magis concolor, cum capite prothoraceque haud (vel vix) punctulatis, hoc minus transverso.

This species is closely allied to the *B. cubitus*, but is rather smaller and the male characters are different and much less striking. The antennæ resemble in structure those of *B. juncorum*, except that in the male the two last joints are very much larger than they are in the female. In the male sex these organs have the 4th joint rather shorter than the contiguous ones; the 5th and 6th joints rather long and similar to one another; the 7th and 8th joints small, scarcely transverse; the 9th joint also small, but distinctly broader than the 8th; 10th joint very large in proportion to the 9th, transverse; 11th joint large and stout, obtusely pointed. In the female the antennæ are relatively a little shorter than in the male, and have the 10th and 11th joints very much smaller.

Found on Mitzuyama, Nagasaki. Five individuals.

Besides these, Mr. Lewis has sent me a single specimen of a male *Bryaxis*, which may prove to be either a variety of *B. mundus*, or to belong to a closely allied but distinct species. It differs chiefly in the antennæ being stouter, the 7th, 8th and 9th joints distinctly stouter, and in its thorax being rather shorter and more transverse. Should it prove to be a distinct species from *B. mundus*, it is probable that the individual I have alluded to in my description of *B. cubitus*, as being possibly the female of that species, may rather prove to be the female of this species: in which case the female of *B. cubitus* yet remains unknown.

21. *Bryaxis pullus*, n. sp. Rufulus, sat nitidus, tenuissime pubescens, vix punctulatus; prothorace trifoveolato, foveolâ intermediâ minore; elytris basi sine impressione inter striam suturalem et striam discoidalem. Long. $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Mas, tibiis anticis intus ante apicem dente obtuso; abdomine segmento ultimo ventrali medio impresso, impressione minus discretâ.

Again allied to the European *B. juncorum* and of about the same size, but brighter in colour, with the antennæ longer and the head and thorax impunctate. From *B. mundus*, to which it is also closely allied, its smaller size and narrower form, and the want of the impression at the base of the elytra between the two striæ, readily separate it; and the male moreover is very readily distinguished by the different ♂ characters. The antennæ are rather long and slender, and differ in the two sexes only inasmuch as that the two last joints are more elongate in the male than in the female; joints 3—9 are particularly slender, joint 10 not transverse in the male, and only slightly so in the female, joint 11 rather slender.

Mitzuyama (alt. 1,500 feet), Nagasaki. I have examined ten specimens of this species.

I find that in *B. pullus* and *B. mundus* the first dorsal segment of the hind body has two very fine lines at the base, which I cannot detect in *B. juncorum*. In *B. pullus* these two lines are very fine and not easily seen, and are placed very close to one another behind the suture of the elytra, while in *B. mundus* they are more distinct and much more widely separated, each being placed just behind the termination of discoidal stria of the elytra.

22. *Bryaxis curtus*, n. sp. Rufo-testaceus, sat nitidus, vix punctulatus; prothorace trifoveolato, foveolâ intermediâ minore; antennis brevioribus articulis duobus ultimis cæteris multo latioribus. Long. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Mas, antennis articulis duobus ultimis validioribus.

This little *Bryaxis* has the head and thorax small in proportion to the broad after-body. The antennæ are yellowish, short, the two basal joints broader than the following ones, 3rd joint small, shorter and more slender than 2nd, joints 4—9 small; in the male the 9th joint is transverse and extremely short, the 10th joint is also very transverse, more than twice as broad as the 9th, 11th joint very large, as broad as the 9th, obtusely pointed, furnished at the base on the inner side with a kind of tubercle, or tooth; in the female the 9th joint is slightly broader than its predecessors, the 10th joint is transverse, and about twice as broad as the 9th, the 11th joint is moderately large, about as broad as the 9th. The head is broad and short, about as broad as the thorax, impunctate, with the usual three foveæ. Thorax short in proportion to its width, but much

narrower than the elytra, impunctate, with three foveæ, of which the middle one is smaller than the lateral ones. Elytra much longer than the thorax, with an impression at the extreme base between the two striæ.

Except in the structure of the antennæ the male appears to me only to differ from the female, by possessing a small projection at the extremity of the middle tibiæ on their inner side.

Nagasaki; seven specimens.

23. *Bryaxis crassipes*, n. sp. Brunneus, obscure rufescens; prothorace crebre punctato, bifoveolato; elytris punctulatis; pedibus crassiusculis. Long. $\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Mas, tibiis intermediis apice intus unco armatis; abdomine segmento ultimo ventrali transversim foveolato.

Fem. latet.

This curious little *Bryaxis* has at first sight somewhat the appearance of a *Bythinus*; it is remarkable (in the male sex at any rate) by its stout legs, the hinder tibiæ being particularly broad and laterally compressed. The antennæ are rather short and slender; 3rd joint more slender, and a little shorter than 2nd; 4—9 differing little from one another; 10th broader than 9th, rather transverse; 11th joint moderately stout, more than twice as long as the 10th, pointed. Head short and broad, but narrower than the thorax, with the usual three foveæ, almost impunctate. Thorax short and broad, but narrower than the elytra, closely and distinctly punctured, with a fovea on each side, and also with an extremely minute one in the middle. Elytra rather short, but longer than the thorax, finely punctured, with a sutural stria, and a second stria, which does not reach quite to the extremity, between this and the shoulder. First dorsal segment of hind body with two distinct fine lines at the base; they are moderately distant but diverge very considerably.

A single specimen. Nagasaki.

24. *Bythinus japonicus*, n. sp. Fulvus, sat nitidus, capite prothoraceque punctatis, opacis; elytris sat crebre fortiter punctatis; palpis articulo ultimo anguste securiformi. Long. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Mas, antennis articulo secundo magno, globoso; pedibus plus minusve incrassatis.

. Allied to *B. puncticollis*, but of narrower and more

parallel form, with the last joint of the maxillary palpi shaped much as in *B. Curtisi*, and with the second joint of the antennæ in the male large and globose as in *Curtisi*, but without the projection on its inner side that exists in that species. The head is opaque, being finely rugose-punctate; it has two distinct impressions united in front. The thorax is rather short in proportion to its width; closely punctured so as to be dull; it has a fine curved line near the base. The elytra are rather long and parallel; they are rather strongly punctured, the punctures, though not coarse, being distinct and well marked; they have a well-marked humeral impression.

In the male the 2nd joint of the antennæ is large and globose, and much stouter than the basal joint. The legs also, especially the thighs, are incrassate in the male, but this character appears variable, as is the case in our *B. puncticollis*.

Fukuhora, Nagasaki; six specimens.

SCYDMÆNIDÆ.

1. *Eumicrus vestitus*, n. sp. Brunneus, sat nitidus, pube erectâ subtili densius vestitus. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Mas, tarsi anterioribus dilatatis; trochanteribus intermediis acute angulatis; tibiis intermediis ante apicem intus excisis, excisione longius pubescente, apice ipso unco armatis; metasterno medio longitudinaliter impresso, impressionis lateribus acute elevatis.

This species is remarkable from the very dense upright pubescence with which it is clothed, as well as by the sexual characters of the male. The antennæ are rather longer than head and thorax, with the 5th joint much longer than the contiguous ones; the 7th and 8th joints small and rather transverse; the three last joints stouter than the others, but not transverse. Thorax very similar in form to that of *C. tarsatus*, its basal impressions very large. After-body broad and short; the elytra with the suture at the base elevated and thickened, and with a large and deep intra-humeral impression.

In the male the antennæ are slightly more elongate (especially the club) than in the female; the four anterior thighs are incrassate: the middle trochanters (which are a little tuberculate in the female) are acutely angulated; the middle tibiæ are excised at the extremity, where they are more densely pubescent. The metasternum is remark-

able by its wide and deep impression, the sides of which are elevated; and the last ventral segment of the hind body is much longer than in the female.

Abundant in refuse both in Kushiu and Nipon.

Obs.—The structure of the metasternum in the male is very notable, and it should be remarked that I have described a very similar formation of that part in the males of the Japanese species of *Ctenistes*.

2. *Scydmanus (Euconnus, Thomson) japonicus*, n. sp. Fulvo-testaceus, nitidus, antennis pedibusque gracilioribus; prothorace hirtello; elytris ampliatis, setis erectis, tenuibus, longioribus vestitis. Long. $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Allied to our *S. fmetarius*, but larger and very differently coloured, the elytra broader, and their setæ more conspicuous. Antennæ yellow, long and slender, the four apical joints long and slender, though distinctly thicker than the others; the 2nd joint longer than the 1st, 7th joint slender and elongate, 8th joint slender, much longer than broad; 9th and 10th similar to one another, rather stouter and shorter than 8th; 11th joint rather longer than 10th. Head much narrower than thorax, with the eyes rather large and coarsely faceted. Thorax longer than broad, narrowed to the front, impunctate but clothed with fine hairs; in front of the base, on each side, there is a transverse impression. Elytra considerably widened from the shoulders to a little beyond the middle, and then greatly narrowed to the extremity, shining and impunctate, but with very long, fine outstanding hairs; legs long and slender, the basal portions of the femora slender, their apical half clavate. Mesosternum with the carina strongly developed. Metasternum large, convex and impunctate. Hind body immersed in the elytra.

Common in marshes, especially at Urakami, Nagasaki.

3. *Scydmanus debilis*, n. sp. Fusco-testaceus, antennis pedibusque testaceis; illis brevioribus, articulis tribus ultimis abrupte majoribus; prothorace hirtello, basi transversim impresso; elytris setis sat elongatis, suberectis vestitis. Long. $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

This little *Scydmanus* should, I think, be referred to the subgenus *Euconnus* of Thomson, though its antennæ are much shorter than in the other species of the group. The antennæ are scarcely so long as the head and thorax, joints 3—8 scarcely differing from one another, small,

each about as long as broad; 9th and 10th joints similar to one another, much broader than the preceding joints, only slightly transverse; 11th joint rather short and stout, about as broad as 10th, pointed. Head much narrower than the thorax, impunctate, the vertex elevated. Thorax rather longer than broad, narrowed to the front, irregularly clothed with fine hairs, with a transverse impression (scarcely interrupted in the middle) in front of the base. Elytra much broader than the thorax, but still rather narrow, much narrowed behind, completely covering the hind body except the utmost extremity of the pygidium; they have an elongate intra-humeral impression, and are moderately closely clothed with rather long suberect fine hairs. The legs are rather short. The metasternum is long, being about the same length as the abdomen.

Four specimens from refuse. Nagasaki.

4. *Scydmanus fustiger*, n. sp. Rufescens, nitidus, pube fulvescente erectâ densius vestitus; antennis pedibusque testaceis, brevioribus, illis articulis quatuor ultimis abrupte majoribus; prothorace basi quadrifoveolato. Long. $\frac{5}{8}$ lin.

Antennæ yellow, shorter than head and thorax; 2nd joint rather long, 3—7 very small, 8—11 broad, forming an abrupt club; 8th rather longer than 9th and 10th, these two very transverse; 11th joint short, rather narrower than the 10th. Head narrower than the thorax, the vertex much elevated and produced over the front of the thorax; it is rather densely clothed with fine hairs. Thorax rather longer than broad, narrowed to the front, rather densely clothed with hairs, with two large punctiform impressions on each side of the middle in front of the base. Elytra redder than the rest of the insect, broad and short, rather densely clothed with pubescence, the humeral angle elevated into a rather stout plica.

Though I have been able to examine only a single specimen of the insect (the pubescence of which is evidently not in a very natural condition), I have ventured to describe it, as I think the structure of its antennæ will render the species quite recognizable.

Nagasaki.

5. *Scydmanus reversus*, n. sp. Testaceus, subopacus, confertim punctatus, subtilissime pubescens; prothorace

subcordato, æquali: pygidio nudo, tuberculo magno instructo; mesosterno ecarinato. Long. vix $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Antennæ yellow, about as long as head and thorax; 1st joint longer than 2nd, joints 3, 4 and 5 differing little from one another, each longer than broad; 6, 7 and 8 small, similar to one another; 9, 10 and 11 forming a slender elongate club; 9th and 10th joints slightly transverse; 11th joint rather large, not quite so long as the two preceding together. Head subquadrate, truncate behind, very finely punctured, narrower than the thorax. Thorax narrower than the clytra, longer than broad, narrowed behind, densely and distinctly punctured so as to be quite dull, and extremely finely pubescent, without impressions or elevations. After-body rather narrow and elongate. The elytra distinctly (but more finely than the thorax) punctured and clothed with a fine depressed pubescence, with a very obsolete humeral impression. The pygidium is largely exposed, and bears a large tubercle, which is a little curved upwards. The mesosternum is without keel; the metasternum rather long; and the posterior trochanters are rather elongate.

A single specimen. Tagami, Nagasaki.

Obs.—This remarkable little insect has somewhat the facies of a small *Anthicus*; if submitted to a complete examination it would probably offer the characters of a new genus. I am uncertain as to its sex: the front tarsi are scarcely at all dilated, so that I have not called it a *Eumicrus*, though, if the specimen should be a female, it would by its characters belong to that genus, rather than to *Scydmanus*.

LIST OF SPECIES.

PSELAPHIDÆ.

- Lasinus* (n. g.) *spinosus*, n. sp.
Centrotoma *prodiga*, n. sp.
Stipesa (n. g.) *rudis*, n. sp.
Tmesiphorus *speratus*, n. sp.
Ctenistes *oculatus*, n. sp.
 armatus, n. sp.
 medius, n. sp.
 similis, n. sp.
Batrisus *optatus*, n. sp.
 angustus, n. sp.
 ornatus, n. sp.
 stipes, n. sp.
 dissimilis, n. sp.
 modestus, n. sp.
Morana (n. g.) *discedens*, n. sp.

- Bryaxis* *princeps*, n. sp.
 alienus, n. sp.
 protervus, n. sp.
 cubitus, n. sp.
 mundus, n. sp.
 pullus, n. sp.
 curtus, n. sp.
 crassipes, n. sp.
Bythinus *japonicus*, n. sp.

SCYDMENIDÆ.

- Eumicrus* *vestitus*, n. sp.
Scydmaenus *japonicus*, n. sp.
 debilis, n. sp.
 fustiger, n. sp.
 reversus, n. sp.